

RECORDING/REPRODUCING APPARATUS FOR
DOMAIN-WALL-DISPLACEMENT MAGNETO-OPTICAL RECORDING
MEDIUM

5 BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a magneto-optical recording/reproducing apparatus for recording or reproducing a digital information in or from an optical recording carrier, and particularly to a recording/reproducing apparatus for enlarging and reproducing a recording magnetic domain through domain wall displacement.

Related Background Art

15 There have been various recording media for respectively storing a digital information in a card or discoid medium. Among such recording media, a magneto-optical disk and its recording/reproducing apparatus are practically used in which a signal is
20 written by raising the temperature of a medium by irradiation with a laser and simultaneously generating a magnetic field at the time of recording, and an information is reproduced in accordance with the polarized direction of the laser beam returned
25 from the medium at the time of reproducing.

Recently, with these recording/reproducing apparatuses, there is a continuing need for improving the recording/reproducing density and new reproducing

systems have been proposed in order to meet the need for density improvement. Particularly, the domain wall displacement detection is proposed in Japanese Patent Application Laid-Open No. 6-290496. The 5 domain wall displacement detection is described below by referring to Figs. 11A to 11C.

Figs. 11A, 11B and 11C are schematic views for explaining a domain-wall-displacement magneto-optical recording medium and actions in its reproducing 10 method.

Fig. 11A is a schematic sectional view of an example of a domain-wall-displacement magneto-optical recording medium. The magnetic layer of the medium is formed by sequentially stacking a first magnetic 15 layer 11, a second magnetic layer 12 and a third magnetic layer 13. The arrow 14 in each layer denotes the direction of atomic spin. A domain wall 15 is formed at the boundary between regions whose spin directions are opposite to each other. Moreover, 20 a recording signal S_R of this recording layer is also shown as a graph at the lower side. The first magnetic layer 11 is formed by a vertical magnetic film having a relatively small domain-wall coercive force as compared to that of the third magnetic layer 25 13 at a temperature close to the ambient temperature and a large domain wall mobility, the second magnetic layer 12 is formed by a magnetic layer having a Curie

temperature lower than those of the first magnetic layer 11 and the third magnetic layer 13 and the third magnetic layer 13 is formed by a vertical magnetic film.

5 Fig. 11B is a graph showing a temperature distribution (i.e., relation between position X and temperature T of medium) formed on the above magneto-optical recording medium. Though it is allowed that the temperature distribution is induced on the medium
10 by a light beam applied for reproducing, it is preferable to form a temperature distribution by using another heating means together and raising a temperature from the front side of the spot of a reproducing light beam so that the peak of the
15 temperature is positioned at the rear of the spot.

In this case, at a position X_s , the medium temperature is kept at a temperature T_s close to the Curie temperature of the second magnetic layer 12.
In the figure, T_R represents room temperature.

20 Fig. 11C is a graph showing the distribution of a domain-wall energy density σ_1 of the first magnetic layer 11 corresponding to the temperature distribution of Fig. 11B. In the figure, the left-hand ordinate indicates domain-wall energy density σ ,
25 the right-hand ordinate indicates forth F acting on domain wall, and the abscissa indicates position X.
When a gradient of the domain-wall energy density σ_1 ,

is present in X-direction as shown in Fig. 11C, a force F_1 shown by the following expression acts on the domain wall of each layer present at the position X .

5 $F_1 = \partial\sigma_1/\partial X$

The force F_1 acts so as to displace a domain wall in the direction in which domain wall energy lowers. Because the first magnetic layer 11 has a small domain-wall coercive force and a large domain-wall mobility, a domain wall is easily displaced by the force F_1 . However, in the region before the position X_s (right side in the drawing), the medium temperature is lower than T_s yet and the region is exchangeably coupled with the third magnetic layer 13.

10 Therefore, the domain wall in the first magnetic layer 11 is also fixed to a position corresponding to the position of the domain wall in the third magnetic layer 13.

15 Therefore, the domain wall in the first magnetic layer 11 is also fixed to a position corresponding to the position of the domain wall in the third magnetic layer 13.

As shown in Fig. 11A, when the domain wall 15
20 is present at the position X_s of the medium, the medium temperature rises up to the temperature T_s close to the Curie temperature of the second magnetic layer and the exchangeable coupling between the first and third magnetic layers is severed. As a result,
25 the domain wall 15 in the first magnetic layer is "instantaneously" displaced to a region having a higher temperature and a smaller domain-wall energy

density as shown by a broken line 17.

When the domain wall 15 passes the isothermal line of the temperature T_s formed below the spot 16 of the reproducing light beam, that is, in the 5 vicinity of the front edge of the spot 16 in its traveling direction, all atomic spins of the first magnetic layer in the spot are unified in one direction. Moreover, whenever the domain wall 15 comes to the position X_s in accordance with the 10 movement of the medium, the domain wall 15 is instantaneously displaced below the spot, the direction of the atomic spin in the spot is inverted and all spins are unified in one direction. As a result, as shown in Fig. 11A, the reproduction signal 15 amplitude becomes always constant and maximum independently of the interval between recorded domain walls (that is, recording-mark length) and is completely free from the problem of waveform interference or the like due to an optical 20 diffraction limit. Therefore, it is possible to reproduce signals recorded at a high density independently of an optical diffraction limit.

Moreover, at the time of recording, the medium temperature is raised up to a Curie point with a 25 light beam and a digital signal is recorded on the medium by an externally applied magnetic field during cooling. Specifically, recording is performed by

formation of an edge (domain wall) of a recording mark at an isothermal line of the Curie temperature T_c of the third magnetic layer formed in the vicinity of the rear edge of the recording spot in its 5 traveling direction.

However, an apparatus using the above-mentioned recording/reproducing principle has the following problem.

That is, because the edge of a recording mark 10 is formed at the isothermal line of the Curie temperature T_c of the third magnetic layer in the vicinity of the rear edge of the light spot in its traveling direction at the time of recording, recording action is performed at a place shifted to 15 the rear side when viewed from the central position of the light spot. Fig. 10 shows a relation between a recording signal (a) and the position of formation of a recording-mark (b) at the time of recording. In Fig. 10, in a case where the supply of the recording 20 signal is started when the center of a light beam reaches a position (P), formation of the recording mark is started at a position X_1 at the rear of the position (P) in the traveling direction.

In this case, when the recording start timing 25 is the same as the reproducing start timing, because the displacement of a domain wall is started from a front edge of the light spot in its traveling

direction at the time of reproducing, the reproducing of the recording mark is started from a position X_2 , shown by a broken line in (b) of Fig. 10. In this case, the recording mark formed between the positions 5 X_1 and X_2 is not reproduced and therefore, omission of a reproduction signal is generated. This extremely deteriorates the reproduction signal quality or causes a reproducing unable state.

To solve the above problem, the reproducing 10 start timing has been adjusted to be in agreement with the recording start timing by providing a given invalid period following the recording start timing, that is, shifting a recording-mark forming position in a data region. However, according to this method, 15 the format efficiency is lowered because the invalid period is necessarily present at the head of the data region, so that the characteristic of the domain wall displacement detection, which is an advantageous high-density recording/reproducing system, cannot be 20 completely exhibited.

Moreover, in the case of a format in which a sync pattern for realizing byte synchronization is present in a data region, a detection window signal for detecting a matching signal of the sync pattern 25 is normally formed on the basis of the recording timing at the rearmost end of the sync pattern. However, when the recording timing is offset with

respect to the reproducing timing as described above, the matching signal of the sync pattern is not housed within a detection window to cause a detection failure. To solve this problem, it is considered to
5 increase the width of the detection window. However, a problem occurs that an incorrect sync-pattern-matching signal other than an original sync-pattern-matching signal may erroneously be detected.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is, therefore, an object of the present invention to provide a recording/reproducing apparatus for a domain-wall displacement magneto-optical recording medium with good format efficiency
15 that secures a maximum recording region for a user while maintaining the reproduction signal quality.

According to the present invention, there is provided a recording/reproducing apparatus for a domain-wall-displacement magneto-optical recording
20 medium for recording or reproducing an information by irradiating a light beam to a data region following a preformat region, comprising a recording circuit that starts recording of an information in the data region at a predetermined timing in accordance with a
25 detection signal obtained in the preformat region and a reproducing circuit that starts reproducing the information recorded in the data region at a timing

earlier than the predetermined timing.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is an entire block diagram of a magneto-optical-disk recording/reproducing apparatus of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a view illustrating a configuration of a preformat region in a first embodiment;

Figs. 3A and 3B are views illustrating a detailed configuration of a magnetic film in embodiments;

Figs. 4A and 4B are views illustrating a temperature distribution of a magnetic film during reproducing;

Fig. 5 is a view illustrating a temperature distribution of a magnetic film during recording;

Fig. 6 is a view showing a relation between prepit reproduction signal, clock, and gate signal as recording/reproducing start timing in the first embodiment;

Fig. 7 is a block diagram showing the timing operation at the time of recording in the first embodiment;

Fig. 8 is a block diagram showing the timing operation at the time of reproducing in the first embodiment;

Fig. 9 is a block diagram showing a delay

circuit in the first embodiment;

Fig. 10 is a view showing a relation between a light beam and a signal at the time of recording and reproducing in the prior art;

5 Figs. 11A, 11B and 11C are views illustrating the operation principle of the domain wall displacement detection;

Fig. 12 is a view showing a signal format and a timing chart in a second embodiment;

10 Fig. 13 is a block diagram in the second embodiment;

Fig. 14 is a block diagram in a third embodiment; and

15 Fig. 15 is a view illustrating a signal format and a timing chart in the third embodiment.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

(First Embodiment)

First, recording and reproducing operations on
20 a medium in accordance with the present invention are described below. Moreover, a method for determining a shift value between a recording start timing and a reproducing start timing is described below.

Fig. 3A is a view schematically showing a
25 sectional form of a magneto-optical recording medium in this embodiment. The medium has a layer configuration formed of a substrate 1, an underlying

layer 2, a magnetic layer 3, an overlying layer 4, and a UV resin layer 5 provided in the mentioned order from a light incidence side. Land portions are each formed on the substrate so as to be held between groove portions of a large width. The groove pitch is 0.54 μm , the groove width is about 0.40 μm in terms of a half-value width, and the groove depth is about 50 nm. The inclination of the inclined portion is about 45°. Moreover, the land portions are modified (in-plane magnetized state) through anneal treatment and exchangeable coupling between adjacent grooves is severed.

In Fig. 3B, the four layers from the displacement layer (domain wall displacement layer) up to the memory layer (recording-holding layer) constitute the magnetic layer 3 of Fig. 3A. The material/Curie temperature (T_c)/film thickness of each layer are as follows.

Displacement layer (domain wall displacement layer): GdFeCoCr/300°C/35 nm;
Control layer: TbFeCoCr/176°C/15 nm;
Switching layer: TbFeCr/155°C/10 nm; and
Memory layer (Recording-holding layer):
TbFeCoCr/320°C/80 nm

Moreover, the thicknesses of the lower SiN as the underlying layer and the upper SiN of the overlying layer are 90 and 30 nm, respectively.

In this case, the Tc values of the respective layers are attained through compositional ratio control of the components.

In this embodiment, an optical head for 5 effecting recording/reproducing on the above-mentioned medium uses a light source of a wavelength of 650 nm and an object lens with a numerical aperture (NA) of 0.60.

Moreover, the optical and thermal constants of 10 each layer are as follows.

Underlying and overlying layers: $n = 2.05$, $k = 2.0$ [W/mK], $c = 2.0 \times 10^3$ [J/m³K];

Magnetic layer: $n = 2.50 + i3.2$, $k = 7.0$ [W/mK], $c = 3.0 \times 10^3$ [J/m³K];

15 Substrate and UV resin: $n = 1.58$, $k = 2.0 \times 10^{-1}$ [W/mK], $c = 1.8 \times 10$ [J/m³K]

Here, n represents a complex index of refraction and the value of the imaginary number contributes to absorption of light. Moreover, k 20 represents a heat conductivity and c represents a capacitive specific heat.

The following is a result of study on domain wall displacement according to an analysis of light-spot profile and quantity of light absorption of a 25 thin film according to a vector analysis using the above-mentioned media and a temperature distribution analysis based on a thermal diffusion equation using

the analysis results.

In this embodiment, the linear velocity is 2.0 m/s and Figs. 4A and 4B show the then temperature distribution on a magnetic layer.

5 Fig. 4A shows a temperature-distribution sectional view at the track center position of temperature distribution. The axis of abscissa indicates position in the direction of track with a spot position being defined as a reference point and
10 the same applies to Fig. 5 described below. The direction in which a spot relatively travels is expressed by a positive value. The temperature on the medium almost reaches an equilibrium state and a temperature gradient in the magnetic layer in the
15 film thickness direction is almost zero and can be ignored.

In the case of the above magneto-optical recording medium of this embodiment, it is preferable that a temperature peak on the medium at the time of
20 domain-wall displacement reproduction is sufficiently higher than the Curie temperature (shown as T_s in Fig. 4A) of the switching layer and is substantially not more than the Curie temperature of the domain-wall displacement layer.

25 The optimum reproducing power of the medium in this embodiment is 2.3 to 2.8 mW according to a recording/reproducing experiment. At that time, the

temperature distributions shown in Fig. 4A are obtained. As room temperature, 27°C is adopted as a standard value.

The shapes of isothermal lines do not depend on
5 the reproducing power when normalized at a peak value and are as shown in Fig. 4B.

In Fig. 4A, the domain wall displacement starts at a point where the temperature at a positive position of the axis of abscissa becomes T_s and the
10 domain wall is displaced to the temperature peak. That is, this determines the amount of domain-wall displacement for the medium and reproducing power of this embodiment. Also, at a point where the temperature at a negative position of the axis of
15 abscissa becomes T_s , domain wall displacement can start. However, in the case of the medium of this embodiment, the control layer prevents the start of the domain-wall displacement at the negative position.

In this case, when the reproducing power is set
20 to 2.3 mW, the reproducing start position is distant from the light-beam center (zero point of the axis of abscissa) by a distance D_r to precede by the length shown by the arrow. In Fig. 4A, this length corresponds to about 0.31 μm in terms of the distance
25 on the medium.

Then, a point at which a magnetic domain is formed during operations at the time of recording is

mainly described below.

The recording power is about 1.7 to 2.0 times the reproducing power at the time of domain-wall displacement reproduction in the case of the above 5 mentioned magneto-optical recording medium.

According to an experiment, good recording can be performed even when the recording power exceeds a value that is two times the reproducing power. However, because the data of an adjacent track is 10 cross-written, a value within the above-mentioned range is preferably used. This value is a value at the time of DC lighting and corresponds to an average value thereof at the time of pulse lighting.

Fig. 5 shows a temperature-distribution 15 sectional view at the track center position of temperature distribution at the time of recording. In the figure, temperature distributions at the time of recording powers of 4.6 mW and 5.6 mW that are two times the 2.3 mW and 2.8 mW of the reproducing power 20 adopted above.

Because the recording is determined at the point of the Curie temperature (T_{c_m}) of the memory layer, an edge (domain wall) of a recording mark is formed at the point of the Curie temperature of the 25 memory layer at the rear in the traveling direction of the spot.

In this case, when setting the recording power

to 4.6 mW, the position of recording is distant from the light spot center (zero point of the axis of abscissa) by the distance Dw, which is a position that follows by the length shown by the arrow in Fig.

5 5. In Fig. 5, this length corresponds to about 0.8 μm in terms of the distance on the medium.

Therefore, the time difference between the recording start timing and the reproducing start timing can be determined based on the time
10 corresponding to the sum of the above-mentioned distances Dr and Dw. In this embodiment, because the linear velocity is 2.0 m/s, the times corresponding to Dr and Dw are $T(\text{Dr}) = 155 \text{ nsec}$ and $T(\text{Dw}) = 400 \text{ nsec}$, respectively and the sum thereof is about 555
15 nsec. Further, because these times correspond to about 7 clocks and about 18 clocks in terms of the number of clocks when assuming the channel clock at the time of recording/reproducing as 45 MHz, the number of clocks of the sum of 7 and 18 clocks
20 becomes about 25 clocks. This serves as the timing difference between recording and reproducing.

Then, a method of setting the recording start timing and the reproducing start timing is described in detail below.

25 First, the PIT pattern on a disk in this embodiment is described below by referring to Fig. 2. A spiral track is constituted by a series of segments

in which preformat regions and data regions are alternately arranged as shown in Fig. 2. In each preformat region, two wobble bits that are offset by a half-track to detect a tracking error and a clock 5 pit for generating a clock are formed.

A entire block diagram of an example when using this disk is shown in Fig. 1.

In Fig. 1, a spindle motor 2 rotates a disk 1. A laser beam is emitted from an optical head 3 and 10 two sensors in the head detect a reflected light whose polarization direction is determined by a magnetization pattern. The sum of the sensor outputs is supplied to a pit-signal processing circuit 5 as a pit signal showing presence or absence of a pit. The 15 difference between the sensor outputs is supplied to a MO-signal processing circuit 13 as an MO signal showing a magnetic pattern recorded by a magnetic head.

Moreover, the optical head 3 detects a 20 reflected light quantity independently of the above mentioned and a servo circuit 4 controls the position of a lens actuator in the optical head 3 in accordance with the information to the reflected light quantity. At the time of recording, a 25 recording-timing-signal generation circuit 8 generates a write gate based on a detection signal supplied from the pit-signal processing circuit 5.

The write-gate signal is a signal for controlling recording operation in a recording data formatter 9 and a magnetic-head driver 10. At the time of reproducing, a read gate is generated by a

5 reproducing-timing-signal generation circuit 12 on the basis of a detection signal supplied by the pit-signal processing circuit 5. A reproduction signal is properly filtered and binarized by an MO-signal processing circuit 13 and then temporality stored in

10 a buffer 14 and demodulated into UserData by a demodulation circuit 15. In this case, the read gate controls the demodulation circuit 15 and the start of operations of the preceding buffer 14 at the time of reproducing.

15 At the time of recording, the pit-signal processing circuit 5 detects a clock pit of a preformat region and outputs a pit signal to a PLL circuit 6. The PLL circuit 6 reproduces, based on a detected pit signal, a clock synchronizing with the

20 pit signal. Though the destination of the clock signal is not illustrated for simplification, the reproduced channel clock is supplied to each block so as to serve as an operational reference-clock at the time of recording. Particularly, the clock is also

25 supplied to the recording-timing-signal generation circuit 8 and the recording-timing-signal generation circuit generates a write gate.

Fig. 7 shows details of a recording-timing generation circuit. In Fig. 7, reference numeral 43 denotes a counter for counting clocks, 44 denotes a recording-start-position register to which a value is 5 designated by a not-illustrated CPU, 45 denotes a matching detection circuit, 46 denotes a recording-data formatter including a modulation circuit and 48 denotes a magnetic head.

As shown in Fig. 6, the pit-signal processing 10 circuit 5 of Fig. 1 outputs a pulse (b) that rises at the signal timing of a clock pit from a pit signal (a). Moreover, the PLL circuit 6 detects a phase difference between the pulse and an internal clock, controls the oscillation frequency of a not- 15 illustrated internal voltage control oscillator (VCO) and operates such that the phase difference becomes zero. A clock (c) thus reproduced is counted by the counter 43 built in the recording-timing-signal generation circuit 8. The counter 43 is a means for 20 restarting in accordance with a clock-pit timing signal and counting the reference clocks.

Moreover, a not-illustrated controller sets the 25 number of counts of recording start positions to the recording-start-position register 44. The matching circuit 45 compares a count result by the counter with the value of the above-described register. When the former matches with the latter, the circuit 45

becomes HIGH and outputs a write gate (d) serving as a recording timing signal for maintaining the HIGH state by a predetermined number of counts after becoming HIGH.

- 5 When the write gate signal is input to the formatter, the formatter outputs the modulated recording data previously stored to the magnetic head to generate a magnetic field corresponding to a recording data pattern on the medium. In conjunction
- 10 with this operation, a laser emits light at a power suitable for recording, so that a recording data pattern is recorded on the medium.

Here, a value to be written in the register by the controller not illustrated is the number of clock counts obtained by adding the offset for the number of clocks corresponding to Dw which is a shift at the time of recording, to the number of clock counts corresponding to a recording-region start position counted from the clock pit. For example, when

- 15 assuming a linear velocity as 2.0 m/s, a reference clock frequency as 45 MHz and a distance from the clock pit to the recording-region start position on the medium as $2.4 \mu\text{m}$, the number of clock counts corresponding to the recording-region start position
- 20 counted from the clock pit is 54 counts. Moreover,
- 25 because the shift Dw at the time of recording is about 18 counts as described above, the sum 72 is set

to the recording-start-position register inputted.

Then, the timing at the time of reproducing is described below. At the time of reproducing, a reproducing-timing-signal generation circuit 12 generates a read gate. Fig. 8 shows details of the reproducing-timing generation circuit. In Fig. 8, reference numeral 53 denotes a counter for counting clocks, 54 denotes a reproduction-start-position register to which a value is designated by a not-illustrated CPU, 55 denotes a matching detection circuit and 58 denotes a demodulation circuit.

Also, at the time of reproducing, a PLL circuit reproduces a reference clock (c) at a predetermined frequency synchronizing with a clock-pit timing signal (b) detecting a clock pit signal. In Fig. 8, the counter 53 is means for restarting in accordance with a binarized signal and counting reference clocks. Moreover, a not-illustrated controller sets the counted value of reproducing start position to the reproducing-start-position register 54. The matching circuit 55 compares the count result of the counter with the value of the reproducing-start-position register. When the former matches with the latter, the circuit becomes HIGH and outputs a read gate (f) serving as a reproducing timing signal for maintaining the HIGH state by a predetermined number of counts after becoming HIGH.

When the read gate becomes HIGH, the demodulation circuit starts demodulation for reproducing data input from the point of time when the circuit becomes HIGH. The demodulation circuit of this embodiment uses an RLL (1,7) code normally used for an optical disk. Because the code converts two bits to three bits at the time of modulation, three bits are converted into two bits by a single demodulation operation at the time of demodulation.

Though not illustrated, after the read gate rises, the reproduction data is divided at every three bits and demodulation is performed for each divided data.

Here, the value written in the reproducing-start-position register by the above-mentioned controller not-illustrated is a value obtained by subtracting the above recording/reproducing timing difference from the counted value at the time of recording.

For example, when assuming the linear velocity as 2.0 m/s, the reference clock frequency as 45 MHz and the distance from the clock pit to the recording-region-start position on the medium as $2.4 \mu\text{m}$ similarly to the above mentioned, the value set to the recording-start-position register was 72.

Moreover, because the timing difference between recording and reproducing is 25 clocks, the value to be set to the reproducing-start-position register

becomes 47 as a difference therebetween.

The timing difference resulting from the shift Dw or Dr at the time of recording/reproducing may not become an accurate multiple of channel clocks. In 5 this case, the phase of reproduced data and the reference clock are shifted in phase from each other by ΔT ($\Delta T < T$) with respect to T that corresponds to one cycle of a channel clock. This impairs a window margin that is the allowance of a data change point 10 to a clock and causes an error rate to deteriorate. However, this problem can be resolved by providing a correction equivalent to the above delay for either of a clock at the time of reproducing and reproduced data.

15 Fig. 9 shows a block diagram of a delay circuit. In Fig. 9, a reproduction clock is delayed by seven DL lines 59 having a delay value of $T/8$, a clock having an optimum delay value is selected out of DL outputs and original clocks by a selector 60 and 20 supplied to the circuit of a rear-stage reproducing circuit as a delay clock and adjusted so as to obtain the maximum window margin.

Thus, by setting the reproducing start timing to a timing earlier than the recording start timing 25 on the basis of a predetermined prepit in a preformat region, the first part of the recorded data can be completely reproduced, thereby improving the format

efficiency.

(Second Embodiment)

In this embodiment, application to the format type for recording a sync signal for byte synchronization in a data region. Fig. 12 shows a pit pattern of a disk of this embodiment. A spiral track has a constitution in which sectors each constituted by a preformat region and a data region are continuously arranged as shown in Fig. 12. Each preformat region is constituted by a fixed pattern (VFO part) for extracting a clock when detecting an address, an address mark (AM) and an ID part having an address recorded, following a sector mark (SM) indicating the head of a sector.

In a data region, a SYNC mark for attaining byte synchronization and a UserData are recorded following a VFO part serving as a fixed pattern for leading a PLL for data. Incidentally, in this embodiment, it is assumed that the UserData is modulated by an RLL (1,7) as a Run Length Limited Code and recorded. Moreover, between the data region and the preformat region, a GAP region that is a no-recording part is formed in consideration of the rotational fluctuation of the disk. In this embodiment, a period of 20 μ sec is set for the GAP region, assuming a sector cycle as 2 msec and the range of rotational fluctuation as 1% or less.

Moreover, the period of the ID part is set to 12.5 μ sec, the VFO part of the data region is set to 16 μ sec, and the SYNC part is set to 2 μ sec.

Then, address detection at the time of
5 recording/reproducing is described below. In address
detection, a sector mark signal allowing asynchronous
detection is detected and then an ID clock is formed
by a PLL circuit in accordance with a reproduction
signal supplied from the VFO part. Subsequent
10 address mark is established by means of the thus
formed clock to fix byte sync, and then a subsequent
address pattern is detected to detect the address
value of the sector concerned. The address value
thus detected serves as the address information on
15 this sector.

When recording a data, recording is performed
in the order of VFO, SYNC and USERDATA shown in Fig.
12 at a predetermined timing on the basis of the
address mark of the preformat region. Further, in
20 this case, as a clock for generating a recording
signal, a clock outputted by a quartz oscillator (not
shown) is employed.

When reproducing data, an address value is
detected, then a data clock is formed by a PLL
25 circuit for DATA at the VFO part of the data region,
the subsequent SYNC signal is detected to establish
byte synchronization, and then demodulation is

performed in accordance with the RLL (1,7) from the data immediately after the establishment of the byte synchronization to reproduce the original UserData. Incidentally, the PLL is locked to an output clock of
5 the above-mentioned quartz oscillator until the arrival of the VFO part, and when the VFO part arrives, the PLL operates so as to coincide in phase with the reproduction signal of the VFO part. Therefore, clocks for data outputted by the PLL keep
10 almost the same frequency.

The format of this embodiment is generally used for a continuous servo system. In the case of this format, however, the time of one sector is longer than that of the format of the first embodiment.
15 Therefore, there is a problem that the format of this embodiment is liable to be influenced by the rotational fluctuation of a disk, so that a start position of a reproduction signal may easily be fluctuated. Therefore, a SYNC signal for determining
20 the start timing of the data in the reproduction signal is recorded in the data region. Thus, a pattern matching with the SYNC pattern is detected out of the reproduction signal to determine the head of data.
25 Though the SYNC signal has a code string such as 010000100100001000100010010001000000100100... as a pattern capable of properly determining a timing

even if there are errors of several bits or a shift by one bit in the pattern, the same pattern may appear also in the UserData. Therefore, a detection window signal is generated to detect pattern matching

5 within the range of the window signal. Incidentally, this pattern detection is generally performed such that when a pattern almost matching with the above mentioned pattern arrives, a matching signal is outputted at the rear end of the pattern.

10 Then, the detection-window-signal generation timing in this embodiment is described below in more detail.

In the case of this embodiment, the recording start position at the head of a data region on a medium is a position corresponding to 32.5 μ sec (ID part (12.5 μ sec + GAP region (20 μ sec)) apart from the rear end of an address mark (AM). When assuming a linear velocity as 2 m/s and a channel clock as 24 MHz, the time from the rear end of the address mark

15 is equivalent to 780 counts. Moreover, the offset value for the number of clocks corresponding to the shift Dw at the time of recording is added to the 780 counts as with the first embodiment. The time corresponding to the shift $Dw = 0.80 \mu\text{m}$ at the time

20 of recording becomes 400 nsec in the case of this embodiment, which is equal to 10 in terms of the number of clocks. Therefore, 790 is set to the

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recording-start-position register at the time of recording and the recording start timing is measured as with the first embodiment. Incidentally, because the recording timing at the rear end position of the

5 SYNC signal of the recording signal is 18 μ sec after the start of recording at the head of VFO in the data region (after 432 counts in terms of channel clock), the timing corresponds to 1,222 counts from the rear end of the address mark.

10 A detection window signal for detecting a SYNC signal at the time of reproducing is described below in detail.

The recording start timing is positionally offset with respect to the reproducing start timing

15 by 1.11 μ m obtained by addition of $D_r = 0.31 \mu\text{m}$ to $D_w = 0.80 \mu\text{m}$ as is the case with the first embodiment. Because the linear velocity at the time of reproducing is the same as the first embodiment, the times become $T(D_r) = 155 \text{ nsec}$ and $T(D_w) = 400 \text{ nsec}$,

20 respectively, so that the time difference between the recording start timing and the reproducing start timing is about 555 nsec as the total. Because the channel clock is 24 MHz in the case of this embodiment, the above times become approximately 4 counts and 10 counts, so that the difference between the recording start timing and the reproducing start timing becomes about 14 counts as the total.

Therefore, the generation timing of the SYNC detection signal outputted at the rear end of the SYNC pattern at the time of reproducing becomes 1,208 counts obtained by subtracting 14 counts from 1,222 5 counts as the above-mentioned timing at the time of recording.

Moreover, the detection width of the detection window signal is described below. As described above, the timing of the SYNC detection signal is 10 approximately 1,208 counts after the rear end of the address mark. However, when the maximum rotational fluctuation is 1%, the linear velocity will also be fluctuated by about 1% or less. Therefore, there is a possibility that reproduction may be effected with 15 an offset within a range of 12 counts forwardly or backwardly. Therefore, it is preferable to generate a detection window signal having a width of 1,208 counts \pm about 12 counts from the address-mark detection signal. Thereby, it is possible to 20 securely extract a SYNC detection signal while allowing the SYNC-detection timing fluctuation due to the rotational fluctuation. That is, it is allowed to set a detection window signal on the basis of an address-mark detection signal so as to become HIGH 25 state from 1,196 counts to 1,220 counts.

Then, a specific circuit for recording/reproducing an information in accordance with the

above-mentioned format is described below by referring to Fig. 13. Fig. 13 is a block diagram of a reproducing circuit including a SYNC signal detection circuit. First, to a PLL circuit 60 is 5 inputted a reproduction signal that has been reproduced from a data region, properly equalized, and then binarized. The PLL circuit 60 detects a phase difference between the reproduction signal and a reproduction clock to be outputted and generates a 10 clock for data by controlling a built-in voltage control oscillator (VCO) so that the phase difference becomes zero. A counter 61 is cleared at the timing of an address-mark detection signal detected by a not-illustrated pit-signal processing circuit and 15 counts output clocks of a not-illustrated quartz oscillator. A not-illustrated controller sets 1,196 that is the number of clocks corresponding to a window start position to a window-start-position register 62. A matching detection circuit 63 20 compares the counted output value from the counter 61 with the value set to the register 62, and when the former value matches with the latter value, outputs a detection window signal which becomes HIGH state for a period equivalent to a predetermined number of 25 clocks (24 in the case of this embodiment).

A SYNC detection circuit 64 outputs a SYNC matching signal which becomes HIGH for a period

equivalent to one clock when matching with a SYNC pattern or at the timing to be matched at a predetermined number of errors or less from the binarized pattern of the reproduction signal.

5 Moreover, an AND circuit 66 computes the logical product between the SYNC matching signal and detection window signal and outputs the result thereof as a SYNC detection signal.

When this SYNC detection-timing signal is
10 inputted to a demodulation circuit 65, the demodulation circuit starts demodulation of the data modulated by an RLL (1,7) code. Because the RLL (1,7) converts two bits into three bits at the time of modulation, it converts three bits collectively
15 into two bits at the time of demodulation. Thus, the demodulation starts while dividing data into every three bits from the bits of the reproduction signal immediately subsequent to the SYNC.

Though the recording and reproducing timings
20 are described in accordance with the number of counts obtained on the basis of an address-mark detection signal, the timings are not restricted to the address-mark detection signal. It is also allowed to count numbers on the basis of a detection signal of
25 the final bit of an address part. Moreover, it is allowed to count numbers on the basis of a wobbling detection signal supplied from a wobbled groove.

As described above, in the case of this embodiment, the generation timing of a detection window signal for detecting a SYNC signal is measured on the basis of a predetermined prepit in a preformat region. Particularly, by setting the central timing of a detection window to a timing earlier than the recording timing of the rearmost end of a SYNC signal, the manifestation timing of a SYNC signal is made to match with the generation timing of a detection window signal so that a SYNC detection signal can be more accurately detected. Therefore, it is not necessary to set a detection window signal to an excessively wide detection range and it is possible to prevent a phenomenon of erroneously detecting the detection window signal by a false pattern in the data present nearby a normal SYNC signal. As a result, the accuracy for SYNC detection is further improved than ever and it is possible to improve an error rate at the time of reproducing.

20 (Third Embodiment)

Fig. 15 shows a format of this embodiment. A recording track is constituted by continuously arranging a plurality of segments each constituted by a preformat region and a data region. In the case of this embodiment, a data region is formed in a groove portion and a preformat region is formed at a flat portion formed in the extending direction of the

groove portion at the same height as a land part. In each preformat region are formed two wobble pits which are offset with respect to each other by a half track to detect a tracking error and a clock pit for
5 clock reproduction.

In this embodiment, 500 to 1,000 segments are handled as one data management unit depending on the radial position of a disk. In this case, only a
clocking pattern (VFO) and a sync signal (SYNC) are
10 recorded in the data region of the head segment and
UserData (DATA) is recorded in a data region of a
subsequent segment. In this case, when assuming a
linear velocity as 2 m/s and a channel clock
frequency as 45 MHz, the time length of each section
15 and the number of counts in channel clocks are as
follows.

Preformat section: 2 μ sec (90 counts)

VFO section: 17 μ sec (765 counts)

SYNC section: 1 μ sec (45 counts)

20 Between clock pits: 20 μ sec (900 counts)

In this embodiment, at the time of recording, a
clock for recording data is generated by a PLL
circuit on the basis of a clock signal obtained from
a clock pit and recording is performed on the basis
25 of the clock for recording data, as is the case with
the first embodiment. However, at the time of
reproducing, a clock for reproduced data is generated

on the basis of a clock signal obtained from the VFO recorded in the data region and reproducing is performed in accordance with the clock for reproduced data. Incidentally, the PLL operates on the basis of
5 a clock signal obtained from a clock pit until VFO arrives, and when the VFO section arrives, the PLL operates so as to coincide in phase with the VFO part. In this process, the output clock of the PLL always maintain almost the same frequency.

10 In the case of this embodiment, the method for determining the reproducing start timing is the same as that of the second embodiment. That is, when a SYNC pattern recorded in the data region can be detected, a matching signal is outputted at the rear
15 end of the pattern to determine the reproducing start timing of the UserData in the data region synchronously with the output. The detection of a SYNC pattern is performed such that a detection window signal is generated as with the second
20 embodiment and a matching signal within the range of the window signal is regarded as a true SYNC detection signal.

Then, a manner of determining recording and reproducing timings is described below in more detail.

25 This manner is the same as the first embodiment in that the clock pit of the preformat section is detected, a binarized signal including the phase

error information thereof is inputted to a PLL and a clock for recording data is generated by the PLL. In this case, when assuming that the recording start position on a medium from the clock pit in the 5 preformat region as 1.2 μ m, because the linear velocity is 2 m/s, the time from the clock pit to the head of VFO becomes 0.6 μ sec (27 counts).

Also in this case, because an offset (or shift) of the time $T(D_w)$ = 400 nsec (18 counts) that 10 corresponds to D_w is present as with the first embodiment, the actual counted value of the recording start position of a recording signal becomes 45 counts obtained by adding 18 counts to 27 counts. Then, the value of 45 is set to the recording-start- 15 position register to measure the recording-start timing as with the first embodiment.

Incidentally, the recording timing of SYNC dead end from the clock pit is 855 as a value obtained by addition of counted lengths of VFO and SYNC to each 20 other.

At the time of reproducing, there is a corresponding shift between D_w and D_r as described in the foregoing embodiments. In the case of this embodiment, however, because the linear velocity is 25 2.0 m/s, the times corresponding to D_r and D_w and the number of counts of clocks are obtained as $T(D_r)$ = 155 nsec (7 counts), $T(D_w)$ = 400 nsec (18 counts) and

about 555 nsec (25 counts) which is the sum thereof becomes the difference between the recording and the reproducing timings.

The last end timing of a SYNC signal at the
5 time of reproducing becomes 830 obtained by
subtracting 25, which is the timing difference, from
855 of the timing at the time of recording. By
opening a detection window with this timing being the
center, it is possible to accurately detect a SYNC
10 matching signal.

In this case, when performing calculation on
the assumption that the maximum rotational
fluctuation as 1%, the offset of the generation
timing of the SYNC matching signal derived from
15 rotational fluctuation becomes about 9 counts.
Therefore, it is allowed to keep the width of a
detection window signal at ± 9 counts. Therefore, it
is allowed to set the timing of rise of the detection
window signal to 821 counts obtained by subtracting 9
20 from 830 that is the central timing.

When performing recording in accordance with
the above format, it is possible to use a circuit
block similar to that described in the first
embodiment with the exception that the set value of
25 the recording start timing is set to the above value
855.

Then, a specific circuit for performing

reproducing in accordance with the above format is described below by referring to Fig. 14. In Fig. 14, a selector 69 is a selector to which a binary signal of a clock pit and a binary signal of a reproduction data signal are inputted to select any output in accordance with a read gate signal separately inputted. At the time of recording, a read gate signal is kept in LOW state and the selector outputs a binary signal (sum signal) of a clock pit.

5 Moreover, a PLL circuit 70 generates a clock synchronizing with the clock pit, as is the case with the first embodiment. A not-illustrated circuit performs recording in accordance with this clock.

10 At the time of reproducing, the read gate signal becomes HIGH and the selector 69 selects a binary signal (MO signal) of the reproduction data supplied from a not-illustrated reproduction-data processing circuit and outputs it to a PLL circuit 70. The PLL circuit 70 detects the phase difference

15 between the edge timing and the output clock, controls an internal voltage control oscillator so that the phase difference becomes zero and outputs a clock synchronizing with the binary signal of the reproduction data. A reproducing-system circuit such

20 as a demodulation circuit 75 described later operates on the basis of this clock. A counter 71 is cleared at a timing signal for a clock pit detected by a not-

25

illustrated pit-signal processing circuit and counts
clocks as the output of the above PLL circuit. A
not-illustrated controller sets 821, which is the
number of clocks corresponding to a window start
5 position, to the window-start-position register 72.
A matching detection circuit 73 compares a counted
output value of the counter with a value set to the
register, and when the former value matches with the
latter value, the circuit 73 outputs a detection
10 window signal which becomes HIGH only for a period
equivalent to a predetermined number of clocks (18 in
the case of this embodiment). The register 72 and
matching detection circuit 73 are both operated in
accordance with the above reference clocks. In this
15 case, the number of clocks may slightly change when
phase-locking with the binary signal of reproduction
data in operation of the PLL circuit. However,
because the frequency of clock is controlled so as to
be almost constant, the influence of a time shift of
20 a SYNC detection window due to a shift of a counted
value is small.

A SYNC detection circuit 74 outputs a SYNC
matching signal which becomes HIGH for only one clock
when matching with a SYNC pattern or at the timing
25 which matches with a predetermined number of errors
or less from a binary pattern of a reproduction
signal. Moreover, an AND circuit 76 computes the

logical product between a SYNC matching signal and a detection window signal and outputs the result thereof as a SYNC detection signal.

When this SYNC detection timing signal is
5 inputted to the demodulation circuit 75, the demodulation circuit confirms the SYNC position and demodulates the data modulated in accordance with an RLL (1,7) code. Because the RLL (1,7) code converts two bits into three bits at the time of modulation,
10 it converts three bits collectively into two bits at the time of demodulation. Thus, demodulation is started while dividing data into every three bits from the bits of the reproduction data signal immediately subsequent to SYNC. In this case, a
15 reproduction clock is used as operation clocks of the detection circuit and demodulation circuit.

As described above, in this embodiment, a predetermined prepit in a preformat region is defined as a reference, a clock synchronizing with the
20 predetermined prepit is generated, and the recording timing is determined by using the clock. Further, at the time of reproducing, a VFO pattern recorded in a data region is defined as a reference to generate a clock synchronizing with a reproduction data and
25 generate a detection window signal using the clock. Moreover, because the detection-window-signal generation timing is set to a timing that is earlier

than the recording timing, it is possible to properly detect a SYNC signal, so that the accuracy of reproduction data detection is improved and the error rate can be reduced.

5 In the case of the above embodiments, clock counting is started in accordance with the timing signal of a clock pit. However, it is also possible to start clock counting on the basis of a signal obtained from another pit provided in a preformat
10 section or a groove-end signal obtained at a boundary between a flat portion on which a preformat section is provided and a groove portion on which a data region is provided.

As described above, according to the present
15 invention, by setting the reproducing timing to be earlier than the recording timing, it is possible to provide a recording/reproducing apparatus for a domain-wall-replacement magneto-optical recording medium with good format efficiency that secure a
20 maximum recording region for a user while maintaining the quality of a reproduction.